Fair: cold wave; high northwesterly winds.

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 126.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4. 1896.-COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

EUROPE IS AFLAME.

The Onslaught on the Boers Evokes a Storm of Hate.

HAS JAMESON BEEN SHOT?

The Transvaal's Agent Says that He Will Be Shot or Hanged.

Emperor William Stire Great Britain to Wrath by Congratulating President Kruger on the Defeat of the Freebooters -Wild Excitement in London-Hooting and Jeers in the Clympic Theatre for Joseph Chamberlain and Cheere for Dr. dim-The British Government Threatened by the Resentment of the Powers Across the Channel and by the Wrath of Jameson's Friends in Great Britain and South Africa-Gorman Ships Sent to Delagon Bay and Sallors Lander -France and Germany in Sympathy. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 5 A. M .- There is no more news from the Transvaal, and no news is believed to mean very bad news. So strong is this impression in London that public apprehension and excitement are far greater over this situation and all it involves than was the case at any time during the still-pending Anglo American crisis.

It now is more than thirty hours since any information came out of Johannesburg. The British Colonial Office was still open at 3 o'clock this morning, and a large staff of under secre taries and other officials was on duty waiting for the fateful news which does not come.

Rumors there are in plenty. Editor Hess of the African Critic one of the leading London journals devoted to South African interests, says he has received a despatch from Pretoria containing news so dreadful that he dares not make it public without confirmation. A conspicuous Boer, a native of Johannesburg, who happened to be in London, assured me to-night that he had received information from a trustworthy source that Dr. Jameson had been tried by a court martial of Boers and had been shot.

Other reports say that Jameson's whole fore suffered military execution; that the second force, which was marching on Johannesburg from the north, has been cut to pieces by Boers. and that the Uitlanders of Johannesburg finally have risen in rebellion, and the struggle still is

We know only that a single telegraph wire to Johannesburg is in working order. England, Europe, the whole world in fact, are waiting with most impatient anxiety for the news of one of the most extraordinary events in modern history to come over that wire, and for thirty hours it has been ellent. It seems to be a fair inference that no Europeans are in control of the Johannesburg telegraph office. The Boers probably still hold that wire, but its stlence is ominous.

To-day's news away from the Transvaal has been, in a sense, more important than anything which can be happening there. The British Government finds itself confronted by appalling difficulties.

Emperor William's message of congratulation to President Krüger, published this afternoon, more than Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message a fortnight ago. Its terms are regarded as insolent to this country beyond endurance. Such tournals as the Saturday Review will demand, in language so hot as to be sure to arouse popular passion, that the British Government sharply resent the German Emperor's insult.

The German and French newspapers are no less emphatic in their denunciation not only of Jameson's action, but of England, whose disavowals receive scant credence.

In a word. Europe's bitter and still growing antagonism to England is gaining such unrestrained expression as to suggest it may soon be beyond the power of control.

On the other hand, the British Government is threatened not only with revolt throughout South Africa, but also in public sentiment at home, owing to its action in repudiating Jameson and leaving him to his fate when he failed in his dare-devil plans.

There are many people in London who know South Africa, who declare there is nothing to prevent Cape Colony and other British possessions from joining in a revolt for independence if their pet hero, Dr. Jim, has been allowed to pay the penalty of his life for his last adventure.

Not only this, but public opinion in England is giving unmistakable evidence that it is strongly on the side of Jameson and his men. There was an astonishing and significant demonstration to-night at the Olympic Theatre, where a popular patriotic play entitled "Cheer. Boys, Cheer. was given before a crowded house. The whole audience at one point broke into cheers for Jameson.

There had been a similar outburst last night. and the management desired to prevent it. A body of police entered the theatre to-night, ejected several who had led in the cheering, and the play went on up to the famous scene representing Wilson and his men making their last stand against the Matabele. There was no restraining the house then. The audience rose and cheered themselves hoarse for Jameson, with loud cries such as:

"Down with Chamberlain! Chamberlain, the traitor!"

There has not been snother such spontaneous outburst of popular feeling in London in recent years. This signifies much, and will intensify the Government's embarrassment.

At 3 o'clock this morning a despatch from Berlin quotes Dr. Leyd, the European agent of the Transvaal republic, as saying he had received advices that the fighting between Jame son and the Boers continued twenty-four hours

with great slaughter. He denied that Jameson had been burned alive, as one report had it, but declared he and some companions surely would be shot or

The latest despatches from all parts of the

Continent describe the outburst of popular hatred of England everywhere as amazing and appalling in its intensity.

At 5 o'clock this morning the Colonial Office still is without information, but it is announced that it will be kept open until news is received. By the United Press.

The Standard will say to-morrow that Em peror William's message is a strikingly unfriend-ly act. It raises the presumption that he wishes to either challenge or destroy British suzerainty in the Transvaal. Germany, it adds has no more loove standt in the Transvani that Great Britain has in Havana, Great Britain cannot and will not tolerate the slightest inter ference between the Transvaal and herself. The paper will dilate upon German hostility

to Great Britain everywhere, and avows Grea Britain's desire for friendship. It then issue warning, saying: "If Germany upon trespassing upon our rights we are well able to defend them. We are a peaceable peoole, but if others will not permit us fo remain to peace we are capable of accepting the unwel ome ordeal with composure."

The Times will say: "The Emperor's message is of very grave in port. All the available evidence shows that he intended to give unqualified recognition to the Transvaal as an independent State."

The paper asks whether it is really true, as it appears, that Germany has gladly seized the opportunity to humiliate England or to win mean applause for an easy bit of diplomatic : sbbn bna ,meinivuad

"She may rest assured that no demonstra ions of this kind will induce Great Britain to depart from a position which she has deliber stely assumed and which she is convinced it is her good right to maintain."

The Chronicle will say: "The Emperor's message comes near being at offer of armed assistance. We hope and believ that President Krüger will take no notice of it "The Emperor has nothing to do with thi business, which Mr. Chamberlain is trying to

settle on lines of perfect justice." The Daily News will say that it sees nothing hostile to Great Britain in the words of Em-

It adds that they are not agreeable reading for Englishmen, but they will impress some minds sorely needing such impression that the encouragement of fillbusters is playing with edged tools.

The Post draws the deduction from Emperor William's telegram that his Majesty considers a war with Great Britain within the limits of cossibility, and that he has settled the prelim-

inaries with a view thereto.

The Post advises Great Britain to concentrate a fleet by recalling the Mediterranean squadro now in the Levant to join the Channel squad-

J. B. Robinson, the richest of the South African millionaires, the largest employer of labor in the Rands, and half owner of the yacht Valkyrie III., declares in an interview publishe in the St. James's Gazette that Dr. Jameson's movement in the Transvaal was wholly a Britsh South Africa Company's invasion of the Transvaal.

The Birmingham Post, the organ of Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the colonies, says that despite the tardy disavowal of Dr. Jameson's action by the British South Africa Company, it still may be necessary that the company shall forfeit its charter.

The Globe and the Poil Mail Gazette concur

n the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain, by issuing proclamations in Johannesburg forbidding English subjects to join Dr. Jameson, put him self in a position to demand that President Kriiger summarily redress the grievances of the Uitlanders.

A cable despatch said to have been re ceived this afternoon by a commercial firm in London states that Dr. Jameson will be tried by a Boer court-martial, and his followers, wh are now prisoners, will be released. The Scotch Black Watch Regiment, whitel

s now at Mafeking, in Bechuanaland, will stop the advance of the British South Africa Company's men from Buluwayo, and if the men insist upon advancing they will be fired upon by the British troops.

A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Rome says that the German Government will undertake the protection of the Italian miners in the Transvaal.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., announces that he has received information that German attors have landed at Delagos Bay. The superintendent of the Eastern telegraphs

states that not a single private message has been received from South Africa since Monday. and says that any rumors based upon suppos private telegrams are false. The South African wires are being monopolized by messages between the Governments.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, Colunial Secretary, had a long conference at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

The Duke of Abercorn, Chaleman of the British South African Company, said in an interview to-day that communications had passed regularly between Dr. Jameson and the Board of Directors of the company, but these communications contained no reference to an invasion of the Transvani. The Board was utterly unaware of the movement, and had neither suggested nor encouraged anything of the kind. Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., who is regarded as one of the best English authorities on foreign affairs, was interviewed to-day regarding the Transvani trouble. He said he did not regard the interest that Germany was showing in the natter as evidence of positive unfriendliness to

Great Britain. It arose rather from trade relations with the republic. He did not believe in the existence of secret understanding between Germany and the Transvaal, while a secret treaty was impossible, owing to the Convention between Great

Britain and the Transvaal. He had not observed any signs that the Boers were desirous of repudiating British suzerainty, and he cited evidence to prove the contrary. The present attitude of the Boers, he contended, was doubtless ascribable to a suspicion that there was a plot to annex their country to the British possessions. The situation, he added, was a most langerous one, but the Boers' view should not be forgotten. They had kept the terms of the Convention, and the British treatment of them ought to be based on an adequate recognition of that fact. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the Dutch were in a majority, not only in

the Transvaal, but also in South Africa. BERLIN, Jan. 3 .- The Emperor sent the following cable despatch to Paul Krüger, President of the South African republic, after a consultation with Chancellor Prince Hobentoher

"I express my sincere congratulations that, supported by your people and without appeal-ing for help to friendly powers, you have suceeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from outside."

Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the South Africa republic, who is now in Berlin, has communicated to the Emperor a direct appeal from President Krüger asking the support of Germany.

It is rumored that the united action of France and Germany in the Transvaal is projected.

A despatch from Pretoria says that Gov. Robof Cape Colony was expected to arrive there to-day.

Calls have been issued in Hamburg, Cologne. and Berlin for mass meetings to be held on nday to express public sympathy with the Boers, and similar meetings are organizing in

The German cruiser Condor has been ordered

to Delagoa Bay, east Africa. The cruiser Secadier OPENING ENGLISH EYES.

is already at Lorenzo Marquez. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Trans-vaal regards the invasion as a violence of the treaty entered into with Great Britain in 1884, and that the Transvaal therefore repudiates that convention, thus regaining her right to enter upon international relations on her own

account.
Under the terms of the treaty of 1884 the uzerainty of Great Britain in the Transvaal was restricted. The treaty of peace signed in 1881 between Great Britain and the Trans vaal provided that self-government should restored to the Transvaal as far as interna affairs were concerned, the control and manage ment of external affairs being reserved to Grea Britain as sugerain. The repudiation by the soers of the treaty of 1884 would give them control of their own foreign affairs.

The semi-official North German Gazette in vokes public opinion in Germany to favor European intervention in the Transvaal trouble Subscriptions are being raised in Germany in behalf of the Boers wounded in the engage ment with Dr. Jameson's force at Krugersdor, The sum of 100,000 marks has been collected. It is reported that the Colonial Society has placed 300,000 marks at the disposal of Dr. Carl Peters German Commissioner in East Africa for the purpose of organizing an expedition to

Paris, Jan. 3.—The Paris editors are jubi lant over the defeat of Dr. Jamison and his fol-lowers by the Boers near Johannesburg. The ro, in an article under the caption. Cecil Rhodes Remain Premier of the Cape

"How President Kruger must laugh at the esult and how abundantly justified be is it

The Gaulois says: "The Boers merit the public esteem which

their grand victory has gained for them by showing that they are as wise and liberal in their triumph as they are energetic in the hou of danger." The Rappel says that Germany, France, and

Russia are in accord, and asks what England will do in the circumstances. "Having the United States already on her hands," the write asks, "will she dare to defy the military pow ers of Europe? The Lanterne says:

"Great Britain's contention that foreign pow

ers have no right to intervene in the Transvas s neither more nor less than the application of the Monroe doctrine, pure and simple to be own advantage.

STOCK MARKET EFFECTS.

Reports of French and German Interve-LONDON, Jan. 3.- In the Stock Exchange mar

ket to-day mining stocks opened flat, but after ward recovered somewhat. Operators were in suspense and awaiting developments in South Africa. American railroads were dull an

This afternoon ther was an undertone through which American railroad stocks im through which American railroad stocks improved and foreign securities were firm. Spanish rose § Mexican § Italian §, and Argentine and Brazilian §. Mining stocks were weaker. Chartered South Africans and De Beers fell §, Consolidated Gold Fields §, and many others §. Some operators explain that the declines are not greater because French and German operators are supporting the market, knowing that the Ministries of those countries intend to intervene in the Transwaal troubles.

The Exchange closed anid wild rumors of bloodshed in Johannesburg and rioting in other parts of the Transwaal.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

All of the Members Except Mr. White t Meet at the State Department To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- Four of the five memers of the Venezuelan Boundry Commission will assemble in the diplomatic room of the State Department at 11 o'clock to-morro morning to have an informal talk over the work before them. Those who will be present are Justice Brewer, Prof. Gilman, Chief Justice Alvey, and Mr. Coudert, Mr. White will be un alvey, and Mr. Coudert. Mr. white will be un-able to be present, and it is likely that in his absence organization will be postponed. No quarters have yet been secured, and, until they are, the Commission will probably hold its ses-sions at the residence of Justice Hrewer. As the Commission is not an international but a national body, subject to no official super-vision from any other nation and created solely for the purpose of ascertaining facts desired by

vision from any other nation and created solely for the purpose of ascertaining facts desired by the United States Government, the Fresident and Secretary of State could properly consult with the members, but this will be avoided, even if the occasion for it should arise, in order that their conclusions may be arrived at free from outside pressure. Of course, the Commission will be obliged to call on the Secretary of State for information on the subject of the various boundaries claimed by Great Hritain, but this will be merely a necessary formal proceeding, and any information that the Commission may desire from the Governments of Great Britain, Holland, Spain, or Venezuela must also be requested through the State Department, not only as a matter of diplomatic courtesy, but because the Commission has no recognized standing with foreign powers.

Frederic R. Coudert, New Yerbin 1998.

State Department, not only as a matter of diplomatic courtesy, but because the Commission has no recognized standing with foreign powers.

Frederic R. Coudert. New York's representative on the Venezuelan Commission, arrived here to-night, accompanied by his son. To a representative of The Sun Mr. Coudert said be proposes to enter upon his duties as a member of the Commission without the slightest partiality on the subject involved in the dispute.

He will proceed as if he were a juror, who is called upon to pass upon certain facts presented. He said that he hoped he was a good enough lawyer to be able to deal with the question presented in the fairest manner possible without regard to the final settlement between the countries interested. As far as he is individually concerned he would like to see the regular seasions of the Commission postponed until February. For he is a member of the Rapid Transit Commission in New York city, and he is right in the middle of his report. He also understands that Mr. Associate Judge Brewer of the Supreme Court is not anxious to proceed at once with the business of the Commission, because his attendance in the Supreme Court is needed to try a number of very important cases, which were postponed in order that they might receive consideration before a full bench.

Mr. Coudert says he does not think it will be necessary for the Commission to visit Venezuela, for such information as may be needed from there can better be secured by experts. He contends that the judge is not expected to aboulder the instruments and make a survey of pleeces of land in an ejectment case, but he depends upon the services of experts to do that part of the work. According to his understanding of the duties of the Commission is not required to make any recommendations or submit any plans for the settlement of a controversy that may exist between Great Britain and Venezuela. or Great Britain and the United States. The duty of the Commission is to try and ascertain the circumstances.

In reply to the sugges

and report that fact to the President for such action as he may deem necessary under the circumstances.

In reply to the suggestion that some of the English newspapers have intimated that Mr. Condert might be projudiced in favor of the UnitedStates by reason of certain comments he made upon the Venezuelan question, he said that his loyalty to his country would not prevent him from considering the case with the greatest impartiality. In other words, he said he would undertake to consider the case just as if he were a referee. He says his connection with the Behring Sea Commission brought him in contact with a number of very distinguished and able representatives of Great Britain, and he is quite confident that they will not for a mement imagine that he will permit national pride or prejudice against England to enter into the consideration of the question of trying to decide the proper boundary line in Venezuela.

Mr. Coudert says he is personally known to all of his colleagues on the Commission excepting Judge Alvey, and the latter has the reputation of being an able Judge. The other members of the Commission are capable men, and the fact that a member of the highest court in the world is a member will give the Commission a dignity and influence that will commend it to all who are interested in an equitable settlement of the contention.

Papers discontinuing the suit brought here by her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India against the Standard Asphalt Company were filed yester-day in the County Clerk's office. The suit was over Trinidad asphalt, and the facts have often

THE CHRONICLE LAYS SOME COLD FACTS BEFORE LONDON.

fallsbury Warned Not to Mistake the Sen timent of the American People-Told that Men of All Parties Are Ready to Fight for the Arbitration of the Veneznela Dispute-Claveland's Message Not a Mero Political Manouvre - The Schomburgh Line Proved Destitute of Any Quality of Permanence-Ways Out of the Present Bendlock Suggested by the Correspondent-Even Tory Journals

Turn on the Sallabury Government.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The American commissioner of the Daily Chronicle cables to that paper today from Washington: "I am now at length able to speak with confidence of opinion in the highest American quarters. The only condition on which the men whom I specially desired to see would speak has been my personal pledge not even by a hint to betray their names; therefore, I can only give you my word that I am not exaggerating my

President Cleveland's message to Congress has done several things, good and evil. First, it has destroyed every chance of saving the Armenians. Second, it has given a gre impetus toward closer ties between Great Britain and her colonies. Third, it has enormously emphasized the line of cleavage always existing, but discreetly ig-nored, between East and West in the United States. The West to-day regards the East as practically a European annex, and New York pankers as allies of the 'money sharks' of Europe. Fourth, it has rendered certain the creation of a great American nation, which the pext generation will be almost irresistibly tempted to use for aggression. Fifth, and most important, it has, upless foolish words or up foreseen events bar its natural consequence paved the way for better future rela tions, because Americans, having experience of the consequences, will cease their ignorant denunciations, and Englishmen will learn to show much greater respect to American national opinion, knowing that force is behind it, and will therefore refrain from provoking it by utterances and acts of veiled contempt Finally, the message has rendered possible the avoidance of a far vaster danger, namely, the

question of the Nicaragua Canal.
"A man who would be very near the head of the American army in case of war said to me: 'It is a blessing the Venezuelan affair has happened, because a specific solution of this will point the way to the same thing over Nica ragua, concerning which otherwise the two nations would certainly have fought."

"Every paper reprints my yesterday's de

spatch with striking headlines. Great surprise s expressed here that it should have been neces sary for an English journalist to come to Wash ington in order to secure the publication o official British correspondence so vital to the saue. Passing over the compliment, the fact is certainly curious and the signifi cance, not altogether pleasant. However, the Schomburgk line is now proved destitute of any quality of permanence, and it therefore remains to consider the situation as affected by its removal. I can affirm positively that the American Government is abov everything anxious for arbitration. Whatever may have been its actual result, the intention of President Cloveland's message was amicable The close entourage of the President to-day scouts the idea that it was not a message of peace. But behind it has aprung up national sentiment which it would be utte madness on the part of the English people to disregard or underestimate. The Monroe doctrine is not worth discussing. All th earned namphlets, the professors' opinions and the newspaper discussions of it are labor lost. The fact is, that if Venezuela does not come within the four corners of the Monroe doctrine, then the new doctrine, the Olney doctritie, covers it, and American opinion overwhelmingly favors its general principles, Moreover, America de-mands arbitration as a sacred right, and for this she will fight, if needful. While allowing all due weight to the Eastern press, you must remember the line of cleavage mentioned above, Remember also to what extent the South found support in New York before the war of the

rebellion. "The man who, perhaps, did more than any other single individual to make Lincoln President tells me Lincoln said to him before war seemed inevitable: 'The trouble is, the people of the South have their creed which they hold, and we have ours, which we hold. Their principles are sacred to them as our principles are sacred to us.' The same words apply to Eng.

and and America to-day. Abolt omen. "I am astounded at the depth and character of American feeling on this question. Men experienced, staid, elderly, conservative, many holding judicial positions of great responsibility. frankly declare their uncompromising support that President Cleveland was infinitely too elever and too devoted to his own party not to see that his message would deal a knock-down nlow to the two groups of his political enemies Republicans and Free Silver men still no greater mistake would be possible than for Engand to regard the message as a mere party me nœuvre. If this latter view gains acceptance, the consequences of the mistake may be awful. When I reflect on the possibility of this and now what I know of American opinion, I am profoundly impressed. Arbitration is demanded by every consideration dearest to civil-

lized mankind. "Now, now shall arbitration be reached? The best way of all would be for Lord Salisbury to come to an arrangement directly with Ven ezucla. The Cabinet here would much prefer this course. I understand upon high authority that the Venezuelan Government would express its regret at the Yuruan outrage, pay all the additional indemnity demanded, and request England to resume diplomatic relations, if in return England would agree upon a reference of the whole question to any competent tribunal she might select. And America would bring every pressure to bear to this end if Venezuela hesitated. All American interests would cease instantly before the fact of arbitration before the party owning the soil. Lord Salisbury's despatch intimates that the absence of diplomatic relations constitutes a bar to pegotiation. The above suggestion ren this, and as America will defend the British right to an apology and indemnity, no loss of dignity would be involved by acceding.

"The second method is if Lord Salisbury will say he believes the Commission fair and competent to consider the historical question, and ask if the American Government would permit him to name British Commissioners to join it, without committing himself to abide by the result, I can assert that the Cabinet would instantly wel come the proposal. It is certain that the dual Commission would reach some acceptable con-"The third method is, supposing the American

Commission devotes its attention first to the

territory. England is willing to arbitrate, and

reports there its a prima facte case for consider-

question to either the single or a dual Commis "There is a fourth method -for I have every reason to believe that Mr. Bayard will inform Lord Salisbury of the constitution of the Commission, and say that if England is willing to lay her case before it without prejudice America will be very glad to receive the documents.

Indeed the request for the British case may be THE POPE'S OFFER TO MEDIATE more direct and pressing than this. It is impossible to see how Lord Salisbury can refuse, and equally impossible to see how, having acceded, he can wholly disregard the finding. Here, again, arbitration appears the inevitable and natural result. By declining arbitration in any shape. Lord Salisbury is courting for England the ill will of two continents. Most weighty of all, and this is my most serious but confident conclusion, if he does, the American people will consider fighting for arbitration as fighting for peace.

"I beg your attention to one other urgent matter. The Behring Sea Commission declare that America should pay \$425,000, or appoint a Commission to determine the damages. Secre tary Gresham made it clear that the assent of Congress was essential to the payment. Congress, in spite of President Cleveland's pressure

"The President's message of Dec. 3 last said that if Congress still declined to affirm the award, 'it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the Government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims, by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon, and will be immediately before the Sen ate, so that in one of the modes suggested final settlement may be reached. Now, this treaty has been drawn up, discussed, approve by America, by Canada, and by the British Ambassador here. Where is it? It is delaying in London in the hands of the British Govern ment. Meanwhile the President is unable t keep his promise to Congress and must soon make awkward explanations if nothing is done. The instant conclusion of this treaty is demanded by the effect upon the pub opinion of both countries of one reference to arbitration, while another is hanging fire, and by the proof it would afford of the absence of beilicose feeling here and of the sympathetic attitude of England. Pray urge this in the interests of peace."

Cabling later the Chronicle's special commissioner in Washington adds: "In reply to the criticism that the Aberdeen despatches I cabled yesterday were not new, I can only say that I did my best during the time at my disposal to test their unpublic character. and failed to trace them anywhere here. They were unknown in detail to those here whose special duty it is to be acquainted with the details of the dispute, obviously unknown to you and unknown to the American correspondents and the press. But be they new or old, that does not affect their character one iot, or the unavoidable conclusions from them. Regarding the criticism that only parts of

them were given by me, the documents before me professed to be complete, and I cabled every salient word. Of course, of my power cover whether they were complete. The retort is almost too obvious that, if they constitute nisrepresentation, let the Foreign Office publish them complete. Concerning the charge that my despatches are anti-English, if I understand it aright, I leave my friends and my pub-

lished books to defend me."

Commenting editorially on the above despatches, the Chronicle will say to-morrow: We hope there is abundant promise that in one or another of the alternatives the United States suggests lies the hope of settlement. Lord Salisbury is master of the situation. He will have public opinion behind him in resisting claims that are not consistent with the existence or honor of the empire, but he will have to take into as we have submitted to the country. We ask, therefore, for a cool and quiet preparation of the national mind, putting aside every passion and prejudice, for considering simply how peace may be kept and the nations reasonably satisfied. Above all, let us have a Benring Ses treaty at once as an earnest of the settlement of the Venezuelan problem."

The Times to-morrow will say that the plan advocated before the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday by Carl Schurz for the settlement of the Venezuelan disnute-that is to say, that a committee of Chambers of Commerce be appointed to decide the dispute-is not open to the strongest of the objections against the arbitration of the entire boundary dispute, which have been placed on scord by Lords Salisbury and Rosebers

The conclusions of such a body would not have

inding force, and would be only for the information of each Government, but it is obvious that they would have, especially if they were unanimous or nearly so, great influence on public opinion and public policy. Great Britain has no desire to insist upon either a bad title or unreal occupancy, says the Times, adding: "We believe that an impartial investigation will strengthen the British case on both points. Nevertheless, we see many practical difficulties in adopting the plan."

The writer questions whether President Cleveland is in a position to answer such a plan, and expresses doubts as to its being possible to find a aultable neutral President for the Commission. The Pull Mall Gazette says it has no reason to doubt that the despatches which the Dality Chronicle quotes, containing the official unpublished correspondence exchanged by Great Britain and Venezuela between November, 1840, when Sir Robert Schomburgk was appointed to delimit the frontier of British Guiana, and April. 1842, when England removed the boundary posts set up by Schomburgk, are gennine. The Gazette presumes that Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why, then, Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why, then, Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why, then, Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why, then, Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why, then, Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why, then, Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why, then, Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why then, Secretary Oliney and President Cleveland knew of these letters, and asks why then second despatch. "Did keep the Schomburgk of the Chronicle's accusation of the second of a newspaper to discover in a foreign ton the second of the proposal of the Chronicle's accusation of

Lafavette Post's Officers Installed. Admiral Meade, commander, and the other

ing the larger question at the same time, will Lord Salisbury then consent to submit that 140. G. A. R., were installed at the organizaion's headquarters in the Masonic Temple last evening.

Many women witnessed the ceremonies. A reception at which there was dancing, followed.

At the Commencement of a Cold

Russian Bath will cut the attack short remov-aching pains, and cure the hoarseness at once systet Russian and Turkish Esths, 18 Lafayett e. Hotel accommodations. Never closed. Adv.

Sald to Have Been Declined by the Brit 10h Government. Rome, Jan. 3.-It is reported in cierical cir-

cles here that the Pope offered to mediate in the Venezuela boundary dispute, but England refused to accept the offer. Orders have been issued to the keeper of the archives of the Propaganda Fide to make further researches for documents bearing on the Venezuela mis

CANADA MAKES READY FOR WAR Col. Lake Starts for England to Confer with the Imperial Government.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3 .- The Government has deolded upon a line of action for strengthening Canadian defences and arming the militia force more satisfactorily. Col. Lake, Quartermaste General, started for England to-day to confer with the imperial authorities on the subject and to purchase guns, it being the intention of the Government to increase all the field batteries by two guns each.

Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia, will introduce a bill to arm the forces with the Lee-Metford

Col. Powell, Adjutant-General of Militia, has been retired, and will be succeeded by a younger

IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR. Congress Evidently Alive to the Necessity

of Providing for Our Befences WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- Resolutions and bills introduced in Congress indicate that the war feeling has not entirely abated. This was evidenced again this morning in a resolution by Mr. Lodge directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate what it would cost to equip with guns and machinery, and to put in suitable condition for purposes of harbor de

suitable condition for purposes of harbor defence, all monitors not now in commission or undergoing repairs.

Mr. Lodge also introduced's resolution in the Senate this morning which directs the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what disposition has been made of the appropriation of Sept. 22, 1888, for pneumatic dynamite guns, whether any batteries have been established under this act at any of the ports of the United States, and whether it would be possible to establish such a battery at Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

In the House Mr. Sperry (step. Conn.) introduced a bill appropriating \$87,000,000 to provide for fortifications and seacoast defences at New York, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me.; Rhode Island ports, Charleston, S. C.; Mobile, Savannah, Galveston, Portland, Or.; Pensacola, San Diego, Cumberland Sound, and points on the Kenneber River.

Cumberland Sound, and points on the Kennebec River.

Owing to the absence from the city of several members of the Senate Committee on Coast Defences only an informal meeting was held this morning to consider Senator Squires's bill appropriating \$87,000,000 toward fortifying the cities on the coast. Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers. U. S. A., and his assistant, Capt. Black, were present, and submitted data concerning the needs of the defences. The committee will hold a meeting on Tuesday afternoon next, by which time the absent members will have returned, and Gen. Craighill will explain his plans. Gen. Fingler, chief of ordnance, and Gen. Miles, commanding the army, will also be invited to submit their views.

VENEZUELA'S 200,000 MILITIA Called Into Service by Decree of Dec. \$1-

Letter from Crespo's Secretary. This letter has been received here by Gen. Nicolas Augusto Bello, the Consul-General of Venezuela, from Gen. José R. Nufiez, Secretary-

General of President Crespo:

We are making all preparations, in view of the position assumed by the United States in the the much discussed Guiana boundary question. Patriotic sentiments are at their pinnacle and the firmest resolution prevails on the part of a nation disposed to sacratice all in the defence of her rights. Within a month we shall bave enrolled in our militia more than 200,000 Venezuelaus determined to die in the defence of the inviolability of their country.

To Mr. Thomas, the American Minister, have been tendered patriotic manifestations in which is reducted the sentiment of Venezuela toward the noble American people and their worthy office bearers. Cleveland's name is blessed in this country as the names of Bolivar, Washington, and Monroe are blessed. The sentiment of partitude binds us to the United States, who have so efficaciously assisted us in this gravest question at issue with England in defence of our rights. General of President Crespo:

You ought to let the press know the actual rights.
You ought to let the press know the actual sentiment of the people and Government of Venezuela in this situation, and that they are ready to die in defence of their rights. I deem it also well that you should say that Venezuela has called to service all her militia, being no less than 200,000 citizens. The decree calling them out was published this day.
We have no revolution to-day. Before all we watch to preserve public peace and to guard against attacks upon the person of Gen. Crespo. A happy New Year to you. Your friend, CARAGAS, Dec. 21. José R. NUNEZ.

Admiral Bunce's Fleet to Remain at For

Monroe Until Purther Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3,-Admiral Bunce has been directed to remain at Fort Monroe with his vessels until further orders, and this fact, taken with the extreme reticence of the Administra tion relative to the future movements of the squadrou, is pretty good assurance that none of the vessels will be permitted anywhere near Venezuela so long as the Boundary Commission is considering the question. The detachment of the Cincinnati from Key West and her orders to proceed north are evidently for the purpose of overhaulting her preparatory to a return to her duty there and not for the purpose of joining Admiral Bunce and proceeding with him south. tion relative to the future movements of the

GOLD NEGOTIATIONS IN BERLIN.

The Bielchroeders Out and the Deutsche Bank Chary of Statements. BERLIN, Jan. 3. - The members of the banking frm of Bleichröder, which is the reprosentative house in Germany for the banking concern o house in Germany for the banking concern of Ladenburg. Thalmann & Co. of New York, say that they are not yet in the syndicate which is reported to have arranged to take the German end of the proposed new United States loan.

The Deutsche Bank, which is still at the head of the German pool, will say nothing further in regard to the matter than that the negotiations are still pending and that nothing has been settled.

tled.
The representative here of the United Press learns that Heidelbach, ickelheimer & Co., bankers, of New York, will represent the Deutsche Bank syndicate's interests with Messrs, J. S. Morgan & Co. for part of the loan.

300 MINERS IN PERIL.

Fears For the Safety of the Men in a Di trict Burned Over in Colorado. DENVER, Jan 3 .- Reports from the interior of Boulder county cause serious fears that miners nay have been burned on New Year's Day in fire that has been sweeping the western part of

the county for three days.

Logs left burning by a party of prospectors of Logs left burning by a party of prospectors on last Monday night started a fire that covered an area of ten square miles. The entire territory is dotted with shaft houses and improved mines that are supplied with costly machinery. All must have been destroyed. The money loss is estimated as from \$100,000 to \$500,000, but the chief source of anxiety is the fate of the men who were employed in the district.

Some 300 men find constant work in the mines, and the only chance of the majority of them would have been to seek refuge in the depths of their tunnels or shafts. Any protracted imprisonment in these underground workings, however, would be fatal, owing to the lack of fresh air.

The district is near Copper Rock, a small camp, with which there is no means of communication except by buckboard tri-weekly, and nothing can be heard from there for several days.

FATALLY HURT AT A PRIZE FIGHT Heary Roderiquez's Beath Said to Be Due to a Fist Blow.

Snortly before midnight last night the police were notified that Henry Roderiquez. 20 years old, had gled at his home, 2,233 Second avenue, without medical attendance. The injuries which caused his death, it was

stated, had been received at a prize fight sup-posed to have taken place at 116th street and East River. Thomas Russell, 25 years old, living at 2,037 Third avenue, was placed under arrest, it being alleged that he had acted as referee at the fight

The most prominent of clubs serve, the best hotels, and dealers sell Deerfoot Farm Sausages. Made of little pigs and choice spices.—Adu.

PRICE TWO CENTS. SENATOR SHERMAN SPEAKS

HE ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

He Says the President Mistook the Causes of the Pinnacial Trouble in Attributing It to the Demand for Gold Instead of to a Deficiency of Revenue, Canned by the Tariff Legislation of the Last Congress -Ho Suggests that Notes Once Redeemed Should Only Be Retained for Gold Coin, and that Silver Certificates Should Be Redcomed by Silver Dollars Senator Elkins's Resolution Proposing to Deprive the President of the Right to Issue Bonda Except as a Popular Lonn to Taken Up, and Senator Hill Takes the Floor in Defence of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. The free sliver comination of Democrats, Republicans, and Populists, who control the United States Senats and its Committee on Finance, have decided not to report back the House Bond bill with a free coinage amendment just yet. They think is better politics to prolong the agony of the Administration, as some of them term it, so they made no report to-day, and cannot now do so until Tuesday, as the Senate has adjourned until that lay. Whether the report will be made then is not certain, as the free coinage Senators will delay action just as long as they can in order to keep the Administration from issuing bonds, The silver crowd are under the impression that the President will not formally announce a bond fame while the House bill is pending in the Senate, and they feel that they can therefore dawdle along for some time yet.

The President and Secretary Carlisle are disposed to be courteous to the Senate, but more than this, they wish to give the country an obe ect lesson which they think can best be accomplished by allowing the financial situation to get as bad as it can under existing law without actually bringing on a panic. Indeed, there is the best authority for saying that President Cleveland is somewhat inclined to delay an issue of bonds. and allow the Treasury to go to a sliver basis, which he thinks is bound to happen in a short time, whether the bonds are issued or not. Perhaps the silver Senators are aware of this. At any rate, they are in no hurry to act. Silver and gold greenbacks and the shortcom-

ings of the Administration were talked of in the six hours' session of the Senate to-day, and what was advertised to be a dignified, formal presentation of the Republican side of the financial argument turned out to be a rough-and-tumble debate, lasting all day, during which the Cleveland Administration was attacked on every side and but poorly defended. Senator Sherman had been advertised to deliver a speech in support of his resolution introduced several days ago, gold reserve at \$100,000,000 under all circumstances, and against the present policy of mixing up the redemption funds with the miscellaneous cash in the Treasury. There was a

great crowd present to hear the Senator. the resolution which he introduced a few days ago, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no bonds should be issued by the Administration unless they should first be offered to popular subscription, and to whose conjected. The New York Senator, who was in the chair as presiding officer. left it to attack the Elkius resolution again, and he endeavored to have it referred to the Finance Committee. He started a debate that lasted all day, and on the motion to take up the Elkins resolution only six Senators, all Democrats. voted in opposition. This number, who were supposed to represent the Administration, were Senators Hill and Murphy, Caffrey of Louisiana, Brice of Ohio, Chitton of Texas, and Mitchell of Wisconsin. During the debate it was generally supposed that the resolution would be adopted, as the Republicans, the free silver Democrats, and the Populists all joined hands in attacking the Administration and its policy of selling bonds to the syndicate, but in the speechmaking party lines got tangled up somewhat, with the surprising result that half of the Republican Senator made a combination with a majority of the Democrats and adjourned the Senate, leaving the resolution on the table, where it can be debated again next week as fully and freely as

When Senator Sherman arose to make his formal speech at 1 o'clock to-day he was con-fronted by a large, respectful, and, for the most part, friendly audience. The galleries were crowded, and long lines of men and women stood outside the doors waiting for a chance to occupy the seats of tired listeners. Almost every Senator, especially those on the Republican side of the chamber, was in his seat and

facing the Ohio Senator. Messrs. Mills, Gorman, George, Pugh, and one or two other Democrats came over to the Re-publican side of the chamber, and the seats in the rear of the desks were occupied by promiment mombers of the riouse. Speaker Reed occupied a Senator's chair for a while at the opening of the speech, and gathered about him were some of his lieutenants, including Chair-man Hitt of Foreign Affairs, Chairman Henderson of Judiciary, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who got no prize when the Chairmanships were distributed because he was a political enemy of Senator Quay, and others. Mr. Sherman read his carefully prepared speech from manuscript, and this detracted much from the entertainment of his auditors, as he stumbled over the written pages and became confused occasion-ally in handling his tables of statistics. His speech was very clear and logical, however.

The whole point of the speech may be summed up in the statement that he charged the present financial situation directly to the fact that the legislation of the Fifty-third Congress failed to produce the necessary revenue for the mainteance of the Government. President Cleveland's "endless chain" of greenbacks, which Mr. Sherman repeatedly called a "circuit" and Senator Hill a "siphoning of gold from the Treasury. both appearing to be very anxious to avoid using the President's figure of speech, is due altogether, Senator Sherman says, to the lack of revenue and the consequent use of money for purposes for which it should not be used. Senator Sherman criticised the President for nut mentioning this in his message, and accused Secretary Carlisle of misstating the facts in his annual report. The Senator submitted official statistics from the Treasury Department to prove the truth of his statements, which, he said, could not be controverted, and which were so plain that a child could understand

At the conclusion of Senator Sherman's speech, the Populist Senator, Mr. Butler of North Carolina, who has already in his brief term inflicted two or three free coinage speeches on the Senate, jumped to his feet, and on being recognized, pumped his arms up and down, and in solemn tones began his third harangue of the present week, to which the Senate listened with ill-concealed patience. The North Carolina Populist was clamorous to-day for the passage of a resolution which he had introduced, making it unlawful for the executive officers of the Government to issue bends of any kind at any time without direct authority from Congress. In solemn tones this eager young Populist de-nounced the present laws under which bonds are issued as unconstitutional, and shouted that the people of the country want nothing but all-

ver and plenty of it. Senator Mills also jumped into the arens to take issue with Senator Sherman's charge, that the Fifty-third Congress was responsible for the deficiency of the Treasury revenues. The